EXPECTATIONS OF LARGE IMPORTATIONS REFORE LONG.

THE STOCK MARKET IRREGULAR BUT MANY ISSUES RALLY-SLIGHT LOCAL MONETARY

IMPROVEMENT-CHICAGO ATTACKS NEW-YORK CREDIT.

The reports of bankers yesterday indicated some further improvement in the local monetary situation. The movement of currency to this city is on the increase and overbalances considerably the shipments to Chicago and some other points. It is gencrally expected that the bank statement for this week show that the associated banks have gained moderately in cash holdings. It is hoped that several millions will be added to the reserves before seasonable autumn drain of funds to the interior begins. Expectations are also increasing of early in portations of gold. The foreign exchange markets are easier and at the current rates gold may be imported, provided it can be bought in the London open market.

cable dispatch yesterday announced that 2200,000 gold had been obtained in London for ship-ment to America. No confirmation of the report could be had here, but it is credited by many bank At the office of L. Ven Hoffman & Co., who are trying to start an influx of the yellow metal, the manager of the office said that he did not believ the orders were for the firm, and Lazard Freres and other foreign exchange houses were ignorant of any large orders for import. It was admitted, however, ild part with her gold the rates of exchange would justify importations. believed that considerable amounts of the precious metal may be brought to this country before long, unless there should be a decided cillinge in conditions The steamer Spree yesterday brought In \$125,000 consigned by the Union Bank of London to the Hanover National Bank of this city. The steamer New York had \$100,000 gold for Muller, Schall & Co. There was \$500,000 Spanish gold also brought in for ac count of a customer of the Western National Bank

A sign of easier local conditions was the absence any issues of Clearing House loan certificates to the banks of New-York and Boston. To-day a New-York bank is expected to cancel \$140,000 certificates Currency is being used more freely in settlements between banks at the Clearing House. The proportion of cash used yesterday was about 35 per cent. recently only about 6 per cent has been used. This increase in cash settlements resulted partly from the debit balance of the Sub-Treasury. \$1,000,000 on account of large Postoffice payment-The Sub-Treasury settled its debt in legal tenders and Call money at the Stock Exchange was easier at 627 per cent, and after the demand had been largely supplied the rates declined to Unhapply, however, there is still congestion in the time money and mercantile paper

An unwirranted attack was made in a Chicago ewspaper yesterday upon the credit of the New-ork banks. It was asserted that the New York exchange sold at one time in Chicago on Wednesday at \$2 discount, an Eastern bank telegraphing to a Chicago banker who drew against his balance to sell out his exchange and charge the loss to New-York. Bankers here denounced the Chicago assertions as entirely without foundation, and indigaction was expressed at the unjust assault upon the New-York banks

The views of the local bankers were voiced by Henry W. Cannon, president of the Chase National Bank, who said: "There is no truth in the statement that the New-York banks have instructed Chicago correspondents not to draw on them for currency any further, but to sell their exchange at any price obtainable for It, and that the New York would make good the loss. Currency Was shipped from here to Chicago yesterday by one or two the banks, as I am informet by bank officers, and very likely more has been shipped than I am aware of. So far as the Chase National is concerned. we have met every order for currency by letter or telegraph immediately by first express, and expect to continue doing so in every instance whenever a customer requests such shipments. I do not know of prominent banks here that are not fully prepared to meet all demands for currency. I do not believe any bank in this city has declined to send currency where the Chicago bank had a balance with Possibly some of the banks here may have d clined to loan money to Chicago banks, but I know of no instance where a New York bank has declined to send currency to a Chicago bank having a deposit

The stock market was not so active as on Wednes day, but a fair volume of business was recorded. The movement of values was extremely irregular, but bull" party held its ground well. For the first time in days buying orders came from London, and the liquidation at that centre appeared to be sus-pended. Nine failures were reported from the English capital, but the cable advices reported a calmer feeling.

Mr. Palmer on this subject, but if he does honor me up sharply, and for about an hour showed considerable Heavy selling of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and of Rock Island, caused sharp declines in those stocks, and the general list yielded with them somewhat. But the reports of prospective gold imerts on an important scale, unfounded rumors that there was to be a heavy cancellation of Clearing House loan certificates, and the easier rates for call loans encouraged an afternoon rally, which was sus tained almost to the end. Closing prices, however, were in most cases at fractional recessions from the points reached in the late recovery. The best prices of the day were made mostly at the opening.

There was the usual dispute in Wall street circles as to the character of the selling of Rock Island and

ncy. Many persons contended that it was part a "bear" campaign. This view was supported by the sharp borrowing demand for these stocks, and upon this was based confident predictions that a rally would follow on the alleged oversold con-dition of the market. The "bears" declared that

TREASURY PURCHASES OF SILVER.

washington, July 13,—As a result of his counter proposition of \$0.7150 an ounce for the 375,000 our ces Musical Club, of which Richard de Logerot is honorary offered to him on Wednesday, the acting Director of the pre-Mint yesterday received the rather in-ignificant sum of 30,000 onnces, which makes his total purchases for

PLATE-GLASS FACTORIES CLOSED.

Pittsburg, July 13,-For the first time in the history of the trade, every plate-glass factory in the United States is closed, and that indefinitely. Fully 10,000 men are idle as a result. The depression is attributed to three elements—overproduction, a tight market and the arbitrary methods of the

BUFFALO'S VOICE FOR SOUND MONEY. Buffalo, July 13 (Special) .- The Merchants' Exchange argue altuation. The resolutions of the Buffalo Bankers' As-sociation urging upon Congress the repeal of the sil-ver-purchasing clause of the Sherman law, were in-dorsed. The Merchants' Exchange also called upon Congress to enact such laws as are necessary to pledge the Government to maintain four entire money circulation on a par with gold, thereby restoring confidence and causing the return to its proper use of the ample supply of money now in the country. The resolutions will be sent to the leading commercial bodies through-

out the United States, urging them to take similar A TRIBUTE TO MR. PHELPS. action. President Cleveland's action in calling Congress together sooner than he had originally intended the Bankers' Association:

Experience has fully demonstrated the felly of experiments in finance by which, during the last ten years, the vast interests of legitimate business have been harassed and jeopardized, culminating in the present crids. The most enlightened sentiment of the country demands an at-solute cessation of such experimental legislation in the matter of the currency. The Bankers' Association there-The Bankers' Association therematter of the currency. The Banker session no substitute for stress further that at the extra session no substitute of any Rind whatever shall be permitted to take the place of the purchasing clause, or any compromise emeted. Believing that the subject requires the most deliberate oneideration by men skilled in finance and fitted by experience for the work, this association heartly concurs in the recommendation of the New-York Chamber, that a committee of experts be appointed to report a scientific system of currency for the United States, founded upon the experience of other countries, and adequate to the vast business intrests of a great commercial nation like

A BETTER TONE IN THE LONGON MARKET. RISE IN AMERICAN RAILROAD SECURITIES-FIVE

MINOR FAILURES. London, July 13 .- The market closed with a better prevailing. Counting to-day's failures, there been nine suspensions during the settlement. The dealings to-day, although moderate, indicate sense of relief and returning confidence. The rise in American ratiroad securities ranged from 1-4 to 3-4. Consols of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada showed an advance of 1-2, while Mexican preferred was up

Five minor failures have been reported. The firms suspended are Neville Aveling, of No. braper's Gardens; Herbert King, of No. 2 Copthall Court: Joseph Rieardson Glong & Co., of No. 3 Copthall Court; Viveash & Favarger, of No. 1 Copthall Chambers, small jobbers, whose transactions were confined to American securities; and Arthur B. Franks, a small jobber in American shares.

RICHARD M. OLCOTT ASSIGNS.

HIS LIABILITIES THOUGHT TO BE ABOUT \$100,000 -OTHER BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Richard Morgan Olcott, doing business as Olcott Co., exporters of grain and general merchandise 56 New-st., made an assignment yesterday to John S. Durand, of No. 146 Broadway. Mr. Morgat business about four years ago in this city, and also at Buenos Avres, Argentine, dealing principalit in railroad supplies, but gave up the Ruenes Ayres business on a count of the troubles in that country after the Baring failure, and it said he suffered a loss of about in settling up the business there. Early in 1891 he opened a branch in London, which was carried on the firm name of Frere, Olcott & Co., but this branch was given up in January last. even weeks ago Mr. Olcott came into prominence by obtaining an attachment for \$53,878, against John Lunning, who came into a fortune by the death of the California millionaire by that name. The attachment was afterward settled, but the terms were not made public. Mr. Olcott was one of the party of guests on Mr. Lunning's yacht who were accused of spiriting him away to a private insane asylum in

of spiriting him away to a private insone asylum in France.

Mr. Ofcott was a member of the Produce Exchange, Ills embarrassment is said to be due to the present financial stringency and the effect of the heavy losses in Argentine. His liabilities are not definitely known, but are reported to be from \$100,000 to \$150,000. The assets are largely in bills receivable, most of them said to be good. A judgment for \$4,080 was entered vesterday against Mr. Ofcott in favor of the Insurance Company of North America.

Two more attachments have been issued against the Stanwood Manufacturing Company, of No. 426 East One-fundred-and-tenth-st.

THE DUKE OF VERAGUA'S TROUBLES.

HE WILL DECLINE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR HIMSELP, BUT WILL ACCEPT IT FOR BIS FAMILY.

In furtherance of the effort to raise a sum of money to help the family of the Duke of Veragua, Thomas W. Palmer, of Chicago, has written to George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, asking for his co-operation in the United States, the Duke's house in Madrid was seized by creditors, so that his family is homeless, and gh the Duke declines financial assistance for himself, he is ready to accept it for his family. cherous people of the United States and other repub of America to subscribe to a fund which shall efft of the Duke's family. I shall ask General Hornce New York, to act as a committee to solicit contribu-

Juan N. Navarro, the Mexican Consul-General in at the consulate, No. 35 Brondway, and said: "1 have not as yet received any communication from of the affairs of the Duke, except what I have read in the papers. What position would my government take in such a proposition? Well, of course, Mexico has always been considered a revolted province of Spain, and you Americans well know that mother countries don't like to part with their children. But I do not believe this would in any way affect the Mexican Government, and I do not think that any objections would be raised to a Mexican Consul-General associating himself with a movement to raise money for the Duke of Veragua. But I, of course, cannot say what I shall do until Mr. Palmer has

formally submitted his proposition to me."

Juan M. Ceballos was out of town yesterday, as was also General Porter, but a Spanlard, well ac quainted with the Duke, said to a Tribune reporter: "I met the Duke of Veragua to Paris in 1890, just at the time he was losing his fortune in unfortu at the time he was losing his fortune in unfortunate investments. I do not believe he speculated to any considerable extent on the Bourse. He lost \$100,000 while in Paris, which was the bulk of his fortune, and the greater part of this went in perfectly legitimate investiments. As to the selzare of his ilionse and other property in Madrid, I know nothing except what I have read in Spanish papers, and the general talk of the Spanish colony in New-York. I was dining with some Spaniards hast week, and it was generally remarked that the Duke was in financial straits, and that his house had been seized. I have not heard of this being contradicted, so I see no reason for doubting it."

tions early in the evening, going from one to the other. During the daytine those present will names themselves with games and sports of various kinds. In the evening a ball will be given. Music

president.

Among the most interesting occurrences of the day will be the award by vote to the most popular French society of a magnificent Sevr-s vase, presented to the Union by the French Government for the benefit of the Unsectarian French Schools, of No. 2 South Fifth-ave. The proceeds of the festival will also go to these schools.

THE CITY'S SHARE IN THE STATE TAXES

The State Tax Assessors, William H. Wood, of Poughkeepsle: Henry D. Brewster, of Weedsport, and John A. Mason, of this city, called on President Barker and Commissioners Blumenthal and Whalen of the Tax Commission yesterlay. They came to see about New-York City's share of the State tax. President Barker and the Commissioners were ready to argue against the unfairness of the apportionment made by the State Board of Equalization. President Barker complained that New-York City was compelled every year to pay more than its shire of the State tax. He argued that the property valuation was higher in New-York than in any other county in the State. He said also that the State Board had already added \$110,524,107 to the regular assessed valuation of city property in 1801 and \$80,597,890 in 1802.

-The perfect train service of the New-York Central akes a journey by that line a pleasure. See time

was also indorsed. This further action was taken by THE EX-MINISTER TO GERMANY HONORED AT ENGLEWOOD.

> FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS, DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS, WELCOME HIM HOME-SPEECHES IN PRAISE OF HIS

a graceful and appropriate welcome which William Walter Phelps received at Englewood last evening. Around the tables sat men who have known him for years as their friend and neighbor, and have followed his public career with interest and admiration. The company was representative of both the old times and the new. There was talk of were foremost in aiding the early growth of Englewood and the surrounding Miller towns, and of the present and future by the active men of the younger generation.

By request of Mr. Phelps, it was made strictly a neighborhood gathering, and there were many re-



WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS. newals of old acquaintances. The speeches wer bright, interesting and happy, and the success and enthusiasm which attended the whole occasion will make it long to be remembered by all who were present

THE GUESTS ARRIVE AT THE HOTEL

Soon after 7:30 p. m. the parlors of the New Englewood began to fill with the guests, and the conversation was enimated and general until dinner w ounced, at about a:30 o'clock. Long tables were ranged around three sides of the dining-room, two smaller ones in the centre. At the head table sat Sheppard Homans, the presiding officer, with Mr. his right. With them at the table were Francis Howland, George S. Coe, Herbert B. Turner, the Rev. Dr. Ashbel G. Vermilye, samuel A. Duncui Charles B. Platt, J. Wyman Jones, the Rev. James Eells, William M. Grosvenor, Elbert A. Brinckerhoff, Henry W. Panks, and ex-Postmaster-General Thomas

with the younger colonists to found the town; his explanation of his going out of politics; his account of the Court of Errors, and his tribute to Minister Runyon. Mr. Phelps continued as follows:

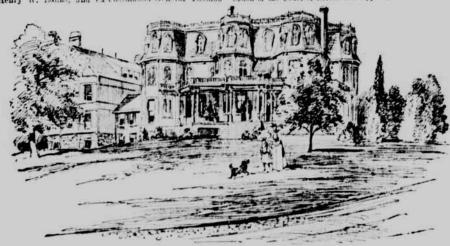
The pasture lot of De Mott's farm didn't give muc except good air and a beautiful view, but ame of choice to it, because they lovel the country and wanted rest, a few great and good men, who gave us young colonists westerfully good examples. Never was a new settlement more highly ravoici in that regard. These men, of manure are, of great capital, and highest character, had carned a reputation in the city and State that gave to their works and acts the weight of authority, and they fixed the tone of Engle-wood so high that its soriety is still a model of remement a d purity and culture. These qualities are s to Englewhood, Against wealth and they are hermetically seared. Long may this beand so long this town which they so much loved will the best memorial of the noble, useful lives of Headley and Dwight and Versitive and Chapman and

HE IS OUT OF POLITICS NOW.

I am out of politics, so I can say nothing of some thing else that Englewood always gave metown has ratural leanings lowers the Democracy, and generally follows its leanings at the polls. And et if the clouds were gathering thick against their nah, in some way or abother, the weary my election sure. At first there used to be outhous whispers of mency made to explain Such phenomenal parently attaching some weight to these stoles, and discovered that in Englewood Rissing goes by favorot by coin. And since I have stumbled unwittingly posters from Teaneck, who come like flies, not boo in hand, to know what this going out of politics means, if I tell you, who did so much toward keeping me in, that it means that after thirty years practical, political life-and that includes attending cancuses, suggesting some candidates, suppress ing others, attending primaries, stumping all Octob attending conventions, peddling tickets at the polls etc., etc.-I think I have done my duty and an entitled to a rest. And were I not thus discharged by completion of a pretty good round term of politica rvice, I should feel that I was debarred from parti judge.

HOW A JUDGE OUGHT TO CONDUCT HIMSELF. I entertain an old-fashioned idea on the subject of th of impactiality that Republican or Democratic suitor would o fear of blas against himself in any political queflar was the feeling I had, that when I was a foreign interests of a part of them, however much my political sympathies were with that part. It was different when I was a Representative in Congress. I was sent the advocate a certain class of positical opinions. The votes in the district at the polls decided that these were the opinions ther wanted, and

Many of you have asked me about the pe ition of the Court of Errors and Appeals, to which I have



Among the hundred diners at the other tables were Donald Mackay, John W. Vrooman, John be permanently invested in this country for the ben- E. Miller, Richard E. Cochran, Albin Garrett, R. M. Alian McCalloh, J. Hugh Peters, Sheffield Juan M. Ceballos and Juan N. Navarro, of Phelps, John J. Phelps, J. D. Probst, Henry J. Rein murd, Barstow Druke Smith, Abram De Ronde, tions, and would be greatly obliged if you would George R. Duiton, William Bennett, Clutten H. Blake, take an early opportunity to confer with them on William E. Bond, Frederic S. Duncan, Walter W. Mackay and J. C. Anderson. The room was prettil this city, was seen by a Tribune reporter yesterday speakers' table. An orchestra furnished the music. THE SPEECH OF MR. HOMANS.

After the dinner had been eaten. Mr. Homans called to order and delivered an address of spoke as follows:

If you will give me your attention I will detain you for a few moments only in the introduction to the actual pet of this wathering the Welcome Home to the Hom. William Walter Phelps by his friends and neighbors. This is no ordinary gathering, nor is its object ordinary. It is an imprompture esting of the foremest men or this community, without distinction of party, to express their admiration and respect for its most distinguished efficer. Our guest may well feel proud of this avation-for evation

it is and he well deserves it.

We have in the public scryler of this country men remarkable for brilliant intellect, others remarkable for the culture, and others remarkable for large wealth. We have in our guest a man fortunate in the lessesses of all in-advantages. For nearly one-third of a century Mr. Photos-has devoted to the public service abilities of a high order matured by careful and thorough training combined with the advantages afforded by large wealth in the resulting freedom from sordid curve and lemptations. This service commenced with his election as an Albertian in the metropolis, has included several time as a ministral tongriss, as a special envoy to Germany and as American Minister to the Courts of Austria and Germany. That service is continued-but not ended, let us hope by his appointment without his solicitation or knowledge, by the fivecutive of this State, himself a political opponent, as one of the court of Errors and Aumani. judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals.

A PLACE FOR THE EX-MINISTER.

A few short months ago our country appeared to be e merce-a meeting composed of the leading merchants and financiers of the metropolis congress was urged, first, to repeal the clause of the Sherman act providing for the our country. Who in this community—or in this Nation—would be better qualified or more respected than our housed guest as a member of such a countisional. World he not receive the vote of all his friends and neighbors. not as Republicans or Democrats, but as patriotic Am not as Republicans of Loud appliance.) But, gentlemen, I have detained you too long from the feast that awaits us. Refore detaking to his health let us give three cheers and a tiger to the Hon. William Walter Phelp The cheers were given heartly, and then the health

of Mr. Phelps was drank by all present. MR. PHELPS MAKES HIT REPLY.

Mr. Phelps arose to reply amid load applause. His lusions to men and things in the history of Englewood for the last twenty-five years. Practically it was a humorous history of Englewood, for that is about the lifetime of that famous Jersey village. The speaker used an Ingenious method of bringing in the pains and pleasures of Englewood life by referring to in which he gave the town credit for all the good it had done him, and charged it with all the usual annoyances of pioneer life in a suburban village. Agains health and friendships made and the lessons in public spirit taught by the need of getting schools, churches, roads, water, gas, houses, etc., into "De Mott's pasture lot," which was all that there was twenty years ago of Englewood, he charged various items where wit and wisdom were deftly mingled.

WHAT ENGLEWOOD GAVE HIM. "Englewood," he added, "gave me more land than I wanted. Indeed, it was rather forced upon me. It happened in this wise: My sanguine friends couldn't keep it, and 1 couldn't get rid of it. (Laughter.) It is a different story now. Prosperity

has come in like a vision, and history has confirmed he far-seeing views of smith Homans and wyman Jones, De Mott's pasture lot has become the prettiest town in New-Jersey-thanks to them. The great

the allusions to the old New-Yorkers who went out | mand.

HOME OF WILLIAM WALTER, PHELPS, ENGLEWOOD, N. J. professional men, we not to distinguish farm as lead pudges. The general in pression is that it were better each time at larger than a larger than a larger than a larger than a larger than the larger than a large aw and to share this opportunity in equal pert with only introen associates, is an opening for us-fulness which no man whose engagements will permit should lightly ity, and I hope to be of the same use in the court A TRIBUTE TO MINISTER RUNYON.

You notice I keep on this side of the water in my talk. You expected that when I told you that I wouldn't accept this compliment as a tribute to my public services in Her-

off'seye. With the dignity of age; with the memory of the first critizen of New Jersey. The Emperor William could not expect to get anything better than that. May Minister Runyon be happy on the banks of the Spree! He can scatterly be so happy as P am on the banks of the moods, my two lusty sons, Englewood-bred and Englewood freeholders, will hear me say for the thousandth time: 41 was no mistake to come to Engl-wood!

The next speaker was Herbert B. Turner, on "Pairiotism Above Folitics." Mr. Turner thought that Englewood ought to know something about politics, as there was even more of politics to the square inch in the town than Murat Halstead claimed square inch in the town than Murat Halstead claimed for the State of Ohlo. The result of the last election must have pleased everybody in Englewood in one respect at least, he said, as it brought back to them the popular Munister to Berlin, transformed into a judge of the highest court of the State. But the people of Englewood hnew something about patriotism, too, and not one of them, whatever his politics, could withhold his admiration for the successful public services of the guest of the evening. Mr. Turner said that he was peculiarly fitted, being so strongly dyed in Democracy, to bring to Mr. Phelps the cordial greeting of his political opponents. But he cordial greeting of his political opponents. But he cordial greeting of his political opponents in the who had risen through various grades of service until he here a name well known on both continents.

A CAREER FOR YOUNG MEN TO STITEY.

A CAREER FOR YOUNG MEN TO STUDY. The speaker commended the career of Mr. Phelpto the attention of young men, as an example of the gentleman and scholar in politics, such as the country eded to-day, and closed with an expression of his affectionate remembrance of the friendly services of Mr. Thelps to members of his family when severely III in Berlin.

ill in Berlin.

Mr. Turner was followed by Donald Mackay, Tromas L. James and J. Wyman Jones, the ploneer, who, with one or two mere, "discovered" Englewood some thirty five years ago. There were also specches by E. Y. Bell, Francis Howland and Elbert A. Brinckerhoff.

A QUARREL AT THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE. There was a quarrel on the Consolidated Exchange yesterday which resulted in the dning of a member 425, and be will be pub-

licty r p.tmanded by Charles G. Weson, the president, to-day. The man to receive this punish-ment was H. M. Kingsbury. He used insulting lantown in New Jersey thanks to the one sleeps near us in heart and restless brain of the one sleeps near us in guage to J. D. Labb and was promptly called before the Complaint Committee, which deefed first to sustain for the days. On presentation of a petition, the pretty cemetry he helped to hand dying before he saw the fruits of his labors. The other is here tonight to join with Francis Howland in saying; 'This is the great Eabylon I have built.' a Among the passages of more general interest were

Among the passages of more general interest were FRANK ELLISON INDICTED.

CHARGED WITH TRYING TO KILL W. H. HENRIQUES.

IF FOUND GUILTY, THE BRUTAL ASTAILANT MUST BE SENTENCED TO TEN YEARS'

IMPRISONMENT. Frank Eilison was indicted for assault in the first degree Vesterday for his brutal attack on William II. Henriques on June 5. Thus an important step was taken for the punishment of as outrageous a crime as has occurred in this city in many a day. By the time that Ellison has stood trial on the present charge he will have carned a conspicuous Not to position in the police annals of the city. mention an arrest for disorderly conduct, he has already i een indicted for assault in the second degree. His newest bld for potorlety came near costing Mr.

Henriques his life. Mr. Henriques had so far recovered as to be able to visit the General Sessions Building yesterday. He went there in a cab, accompanied by his daughter. Mrs. Lella Olyve Neame, and his family physician, Dr. Gerardus H. Wynkoop. The victim of Ellison's cowardly attack was far from his former state of health. Indeed, when he stepped out of the vehicle his condition excited the pity of all who saw him. Even with his stick he was unable to walk without. the quicker because more than one candidate tried the efficacy of those hateful and abhorent forces, apparently attaching some weight to the real to the first floor. His form was bent and his feat. and tures were much emaclated. He were green spectacles, as the injury to his left eye has left it exceedingly sensitive.

The three had a consultation with District-Attorney Nicoll, and then went upstairs to the Grand Jury room. Mr. Henriques alone testified. His evidence was amply sufficient in itself to cause the Jury to indict the big brute for assault with intent If Ellison is convicted of this, the judge must sentence him to ten years in State's prison. maximum penalty, the law providing tha it must be inflicted on a prisoner who has been convicted of a misdemeanor previously. When Ellison struck Hugh Slevin, the liquor-seller, with his heavy walking-stick, he was indicted for a felon;. The plea of guilty of assault in the third degree was ac epted, however. This crime is only a misdemeanor. Ellison been convicted of a-sault in the second, he would now find an imprisonment of betten and twenty years staring him in the fact penalty is doubled when the defendant has a been found quilty of a felety. For the as-Had Ellison been convicted of a-sault in the second degree, he would now find an imprisonment of beas the penalty is doubled when the defendant has already beer found guilty of a felony. For the asault on Slevin Recorder Smyth fined Ellison \$250.

also indicted for the crime in the second degree. It is certainly clear that he tried to kill Mr. Henriques for the injuries he inflicted almost caused death. Ei-lison weighs nearly 200 poends, is forty-three years old and a glant in strength. He is a noted amateur exer, and could easily have handled at one time half a dozen men of the physique of Mr. Henriques. Not only is Mr. Henriques nearly sixty years old, bu e was even before the assaut weak for his years. is of medium height.

Another strong point for the prosecution is that the attack on the aged man had long been premed itated. Ellison had raised a disturbance in the Henriques house six months ago when ordered out of it, and had had an encounter with the butler who showed Mr. Henriques, knowing Elitson' quarrelsome nature and his enormous strength, went to Superintendent Byrnes to ask for protection from him. The Superintendent sent for Killson and read aim a lecture. The great bulk of a coward even sought to strike Mrs. Neame, and had followed her the street, reviling her in terms which quarelling truckmen would have been ashamed to use. On the night of June 5 Mr. Henriques was walking

through Thirty-ninth-st., when he met the big ruffian

I want to talk with you a moment," said Fift-Mr. Henriques tried to pass by, when Ellison knocked him down with a fremendous blow in the The prostrate man drew his revolver and fired to call help. He did not aim it at his assailan Ellison acted like a maddened beast. He kicked the elpless man again and again in the face and head, and Jabbed him about the eyes with his stick three times. The left eve was almost goured out

Finally some men ran out of the stable near by

prested for several days. For three weeks Mr. Henriques's life hung in the tects of the shock. District-Attorney Nicoli said yes

escued the aged broker. Eillson fled and was not

- Mr. Henriques is still so weak that I fear that he cannot testify against Eilison for a month, unless Ellison insists on an earlier trial. On account of Mr. Henriques's condition I decided to save him the order of the examination in a police court by bring-ing the case before the Grand Jury in the first in-

rig the class control of the control Ellison will be arraigned in General Sessions to-day for pleading, and the question of ball will then come

When Frank Ellison was brought up in the Jefferson Market Folice Court vesterday be and his lawyers appeared hopeful that he would be at once admitted to ball. A note was submitted from Dr. Charles M. M. Burney, saying that William H. Henriques was out of danger, though it would be some time before his full health was restored. Assistant District-Atterney obsorne then told the cent that the Grand Jury was about to indict Ellison for assault in the first degree; and that the instance at hand was the second in which the prisoner had committed assault. Charles W. Brooke, counsel for Ellison, contended that he should be admitted to healt in any case, but the Court refused to grant ball and adjourned the case until this afternoon.

UNION SEMINARY NOT AFRAID.

UNDER MAYED BY THE EFFORTS OF DR. BRIGGS'S OPPONENTS TO STOP SUBSCRIPTIONS

IN ALD OF STUDENTS. Since it severed its connection with the General

Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, the Union Theolegical seminary has opened its doors to students of every denomination, and there has been no diminution in the number of young men receiving theological edu-cation there. Many of them are Presbyterians, and they receive a'd from the Pres'eterian Board of Edu-cation, the headquarters of which are in Philade'p' ia. and which is under the direction of the General Assembly.

asked to discontinus subscribing for the assistance to the students at Union and Lane Seminaries, but to approve of education at Princeton only, did not disturb the friends of Union who were in the city yes terday. They say that it will make little if any difference to Union.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, W. E. Dodge, Charles Butler, the Rev. Dr. Maivin R. Vincent and Professer Brown are all out of the city, but the Rey, George S. Webster said that the Brooklyn Presbytery could and many individual persons subscribe to the Presbytery sums of money for the all of students who pay them directly to the seminary which they approve. This action cannot affect Union seriously because Dr. Briggs has many supporters in Brooklyn, and they will stick to his standard, despite the action of the

PROFESSOR SMITH RESIGNS FROM LANE. Cinclinati Oblo, July 13.-Another addition to the

leng story of the Line Seninary troubles was added vesterday by Pr fessor Henry Preserved Smith, who on Tuesday felt it incumbent upon himself to resign as professor in the Seminary, as a result of the as processor in the seminary, as a result of the ection of the trustees. Professor smith gave out his reasons by presenting a printed pamphlet defining his pisition and declaring that the Seminary must a belt stand against the Probytedian General Assembly and thus sustain its position and dignity. The pumphlet the trustees saw before Tuesday's meeting. The trustees failed to see things in the light which Professor Smith did, and by decilning to follow the latter's suggestion provoked the presenta-tion of Professor Smith's resignation. The pumphlet declares that the Cincinnati Presbytery has no authority to deprive a professor of his right to teach, and that the charter of Lane will permit a minister under sussension to continue teaching in the Seminary. He further says:

The late Assembly had no right to interpret the charter of the Seminary, that various denominations were represented in the first board and the institution was named for the brothers Lane, who were the Assembly has invaded the rights of the Company's building, and from some

THE COURTS.

MR. GRESHAM REFUSES TO INTERFERE. THE COURTS MUST DECIDE WHETHER THE ITAL IAN CONSUL-GENERAL IS LIABLE.

Secretary Gresham has refused to interfere with the courts of this State in the attachment which was secured against \$1,000 which was in the hands of the Italian Consul-General in this city. The was placed in his hands for the purpose of ass the performance of a contract which Henry Ber to furnish coal to the Italian fleet of war ve made to furnish coal to the management a claim se's. Another Italian, named Guadagno, had a claim se's. against Berti and he secured an attachment ag the money in the hands of the consul, protested that the State courts had no jurisdiction over him and the money in his hands, and he wrote to Paren Fava, the Italian Ambassador. He in turn to feered it to Secretary Gresham, and in a letter to Fava the Secretary of State refused to Interfere, Sec retary Gresham's letter is as follows:

My dear Baron: Referring to the deposit of \$1,000 made by Henry Berti with the Italian Consul-General in Nav. York to secure the due performance of Berti's contract

In this letter it is explained that the object of the proceedings taken by Guadagno is not to selze or attach the specific sum of money deposited with the Ital sular premises, or in any way to interfere with the right of the Consul-General to hold the money until the concontract is fulfill d to the satisfaction of the Italian Gove ernment.

The object of Gondague's proceeding, in fact, is simply to notify the Consul-Gerral that, after the contract win the Italian Government shall have been performed to its satisfaction, the money in his hands shall not be returned to Berti, but shall be applied (so far as is necessary) the payment of Guadaguo's claim against Berti. The service upon the Consul-General of a notice to this

The service upon the consequence of the leading of the leading of the leading Government. It is morely the method by which-always recognizing the perior claims of the Italian Government-justice may be done between two private persons (Berli and Guadague)

self or the Consul-General that the demands of There ought to be little difficulty in convicting tween two private individuals should in this way be de-You understand that the action al rady taken by this Department in this matter has been alter ther unefficial, and has been for the purpose of preventing, so far as by in its power, any annoyance to your Government of

> The Department, however, has no authority to deter mine what are the rights of the parties concerned, or to stay the course of judicial proceedings. It has done what it could by unofficial representations to the authorities it could by unofficial representations to the New-York to relieve your foovernment and its representatives from annovance and embarrassment, and in response to these representations it has received assurance that the rights of your foovernment and the treaty provisions shall be fully recognized.

> But whether the Consul-General under treaty previsions is entitled to disregard the notice which has be him, and whether, consequently, he will be liable to Guadagno if he should disregard such notice and return the money in his hands to Herti, are questions which the court alone can determine. This Department has no authority to say that he would not be liable under such

If it is desired to have a judicial determination of these questions, the court from which the notice issued will no doubt pass upon them should they be raised.

venture to suggest that, in order to facilitate the presentation of these questions to the court, if such a course is deemed advisable, it would be well for the

AGAINST THE FISH COMMISSIONERS.

Judge Cullen yesterday decided that the State Fish Commissioners are not entitled to the fines im posed in criminal cases for violation of the fish laws, but that these fines may be turned over by the justice to whom they are paid to the County Treasurer of the county in which they are collected. The Fish Commissioners obtained an opinion from the Attorney General that they were entitled to the fines. withstanding this decision, Justice Crement, of News Rochelle, refused to pay them over. The Commis sieners, through their counsel, Edward G. Whittaker obtained a mandamus to compel him to do so, and after argument Judge Cullen decided as above. Fish Commissioners last winter secured the passage of a law which they claimed fully met the case, and obtained a reargument. The counsel for the and the county contended that the county could not be

deprived of fines by this legislation.
Judge Cullen yesterday again decided against the
Commissioners. The decision is far-reaching in its
results, and applies to the entire State.

THE CHURCUS PROPERTY IS EXEMPT. Judge Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision setting aside the tax as-sessment levied against Grave Baptist Church, on property in Ninety-second-st., for the year 1889. The amount of the tax was \$234. Judge Truax says that the property of the church is exempt from taxation, and the city must pay the costs of the procooling to set the assessment aside, which amount to \$27.35.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court-General Term-Recess continued Supreme Court-Chambers-Before Trux, J.-Motton alendar called at 11 o'clock, Supreme court-Special Term-Parts I and II-Adjourned Supreme court—Special Term—Parts I and II—Adjourned for the term.

Circuit Court—Parts I, II, III and IV—Adjourned for the Surrogate's Court Chambers, Pefore Fitzgerald, S.—
Fistate of Ellen Buckler, 10:30 a, nt. For projecte Willia
of Edward J. Hughes, Lawrence Dails, Adolph Brekommer,
Catharine W. Wordam, Haynes L. Richardson, Elliza Richordson, Frederick Strobel, John Strobel, Elliza Richordson, Frederick Strobel, John Strobel, Ellizar Remma,
James F. Evans, Louisa Moyendericks and Listana Hall,
10:30 a, m., D. S. Scholles, 3 b, th.
Common Pleas—General Term—Adjourned until August 3,
Common Pleas—Special Term—Before Bischoff, J.—Metons.

tions.
Common Pleas-Trial Trm-Parts I, II and III-A4journed for the term.
St perior touri-Sheetal Term-Refore Gidersteeve, J.
Mytous and Tamochili vs. Tamochili.
Superior touri-Trial Term-Parts I, II and III-A4journed for the term.
City Court-Special Term-Refore Van Wyck, J.-Motions. City Court-Trial Term-Parts 1, II, III and IV-A4journed for the term. Court of General Sessions-Part I-Refore Cowing Lyand Assistant District Attacher McIntyre-Nos 1 to 19.

THE CHURCH OF THE COVENANT SOLD.

NO CASH TRANSFER, BUT THE PRICE TO BE PAID IS 4279,000-THE CONSOLIDATION PLAN. The consolidation of the Brick Presbyterian Church

and the Church of the Covenant has not yet been not take any such stand. Each church in Prooklyn ratified by the congregation of either church. It was only three months ago when the idea was first started desire to study theology and enter the Presbyterian members of the churches interested separator to desire to study theology and enter the Presbyterian members of the churches interested separator to summer. As a matter of fact more than half of the congregation of each church knew nothing whatever congregation of each church knew nothing whatever to the churches interested separator to summer. As a matter of fact more than half of the congregation of each church knew nothing whatever to the churches interested separator to summer. on Wednesday.

Although there has been no actual cash transfer

for the building and land of the Church of the Covenant and the parsonage at Park-ave, and Thirty-seventh-st., it has been sold, and the amount paid for It is \$350,000. The Tribune's authority is the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Stoddard, and he was told by one of the trustees of the Church of the Covenant.

fused to give the name of his informant, however, William Warner II ppin and John E. Parsons, beth lawyers, with offices in the Trinity Building, in Broadway, who have taken the most active part in the matter of the consolidation, are out of town at present. Mr. Hoppin is with his family at Providence. R. I., and has been there for a month. Mr. Parsons Is at the World's Fair, and will not return to New-York for two weeks. Their statements could, there

fere, not be obtained.

The Rev. George S. Webster, assistant paster of the Church of the Covenant, said to a Tribune reporter that he did not know of the sale of the church. "There may have been a sale made, subject to the consent of the New-York Prechytery being given," he said. So far as he knows the consolidation scheme is popular with the members of the Church

were represented in the first board and the Institu-tion was named for the brothers Lane, who were Eaptists. The Assembly has invaded the rights of the board and ignored the compact of 1870. The board can do nothing but abide by its own action. The board to stand findly upon its rights is not ing mud, water, cement and broken stone high into the sir. A number of passers by were splattered with Church."

Prof ssor Smith said in an interview yesterday:
"I am not, of course, satisfied with the trustees' action Tuesday, but I never allow myself to be disappointed. It is my intention to rest outefly until